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ALEX. C. FOLGER. ROBT. M. FOLGER.

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Notice.

TO ALL WHOM IT MAY CONCERN:-

ALL persons indebted to the ESTATE of the late JOHN HOYE, of Wellington, Nevada, are requested to settle such indebtedness on or before the 1st day of November, 1890, or such accounts will be placed in the hands of proper authorities for collection.

MRS. MARY HOYE,
Wellington, Lyon Co., Nevada, August 24th, 1890.

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1864. 1890.

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Sierra Nevada Mountains, in California.

The Oldest and Leading Paper in

MONO COUNTY.

THE RECOGNIZED

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DISCHARGING A MAN.

Now Some Employers Get Around the Dischargeable Part of This Duty.

Discharging a man for any cause is a duty that most employers dislike, says the Pittsburgh Dispatch. To get around the dischargeable part of this obligation, some men resort to subterfuge more or less available. For instance, a certain firm in New York had a letter form which it always used when bouncing had had to be done. Here it is:

"DEAR SIR: The condition of our business will not permit us to avail ourselves of your valuable services after next Saturday.

"BLACK & CO."

Another large employer of labor told me not long ago that he never discharged an employee.

"What, never?" I inquired.
"Never," he repeated. "I always ask a man to resign, and if he doesn't resign, I resign from the place of paymaster."

That reminded me of a foreman in a factory who was so soft-hearted that he never could bring himself to fire a man in so many words. When it became necessary to get rid of a hand he used to send for the victim and address him thus: "I'm sorry, Wilhelm, but I lays you off for awhile."

"How long for?" is the usual response.

"Oh! I don't know—may be six months—may be a year—or two years or ten years—I don't know!"

PATENT OFFICE CRANKS.

The Querer Inventions That Are Sent to Be Investigated.

To fully realize how many cranks live among us one has only to visit the Patent Office in Washington, says the New York Herald, and examine the models which fill the shelves of that department and read the specifications, in which are set forth in glowing terms the many benefits which they propose to donate to mankind. Every imaginable scheme is suggested and laid before the patent examiners. The question of utility, of practicability, does not enter into the taking out of a patent; it suffices that the invention has the feature of novelty and that the applicant pay the legal fees.

So numerous are the "perpetual motion" cranks, who think they have discovered the long and vainly sought enigma, that the office has prepared a circular which is mailed to any one who takes steps to enter an alleged perpetual motion invention. The circular informs him "that it is thought proper to advise him, in order to save him further expense and labor, that the views of the Patent Office coincide with those of scientists in general in regard to mechanical perpetual motions—that they are impossibilities. Should your entry be taken, a working model will be required, the office being aware that it will be impossible for you to comply with this requirement." The specification and fee are then returned. Does this dampen their ardor? Doubtless thousands of them are now trying to compass the working model.

Many of the old models were burned up in the fire of 1877, and tradition only tells of some of the queer contrivances that had been gathered in.

One of the most curious of these was a hen's nest constructed with a spring trap at the bottom of the nest. The weight of an egg was sufficient to press down the spring and allow the egg to slip out. The theory of this thoughtful inventor was that as soon as the hen laid an egg it would press down the trap-door and disappear. The hen, as is her custom after laying an egg, would rise and cackle, but finding no egg, would conclude that she had made a mistake and would proceed immediately to lay another, and so on *ad infinitum*. On this principle the owner of a hen would have a great monopoly.

A trip through the model rooms revealed many unique and curious inventions, some of the more unusual of which I venture to describe and illustrate.

One of the most original is an ordnance plow, patented by C. M. French and W. H. Fancher, of Waterloo, N. Y., in June, 1889. The object of the invention was to produce a plow equal in point of strength and lightness to the one ordinarily in use and yet which would combine the elements of a small sized cannon, so that it could be utilized by the frontier settler both for defensive purposes as well as agricultural.

The beam or tongue of the plow to which the horses or oxen are yoked is in fact a gun barrel or piece of light ordnance capable of throwing a projectile of one to three pounds weight without rendering it cumbersome as a plow.

The plowshare takes the place of a gun carriage and serves to anchor the improvised cannon firmly in the ground and enable it to resist the recoil, while the handles furnish means of giving the plow or gun, as the case may be, direction or aim. To use the language of the inventors: "as a means of defense in repelling surprise and attacks on those engaged in a peaceful avocation it is unrivaled as it can be instantly brought into action by disengaging the beam, and in time of danger may be used charged with deadly grape. This combination enables those in agricultural pursuits to have at hand an efficient weapon of defense at slight expense, in addition to a common and indispensable implement and one hardly inferior to expensive light ordnance on wheels."

With due deference to the originality of the conception of the inventor, it does not appear that the "plough gun" or "gun plough" has come into very general use.

WORKING THE TAILOR.

Original Scheme of a Philadelphia Swindler to Obtain a Suit of Clothes.

An ingenious swindle was recently worked successfully upon a Chestnut street druggist and a Chestnut street tailor, says the Philadelphia Inquirer. The criminal was a young man of intelligent address, whose somewhat shabby clothes were brushed clean and his boots polished. Entering the pharmacy he informed the proprietor that the tailor, whose name he gave, was suffering with dyspepsia, and had requested that some medicine be sent to him. The druggist ordered a prescription, and while it was being compounded entered into a chat with the stranger, who paid for the bottle of medicine, and, before taking it away, asked the druggist to have another vial ready, and said that the tailor would call for it in a day or two. Then the swindler went to the tailor and ordered a suit of clothes, the price of which was fifty dollars. He wanted the garments made up in a hurry, and they were ready for him two days afterward. He put them on in the store and left his back-number suit to be sent to a fictitious address. "My friend," he said to the tailor (giving the name of the druggist) "has some money of mine, and if you will walk down there I will pay the bill." The tailor and the artful dodger reached the pharmacy. "I perceive that we are all acquainted," the swindler said as they shook hands. "Now," he continued, speaking to the druggist, "give Mr. — what I left here for him and excuse me for a moment." With that he slipped out of a side entrance and the druggist handed the tailor a vial wrapped in the customary white paper. "What do I want with this?" asked the sartorial artist. "That," responded the master of the pharmacopoeia, "is what your friend said you were to get here." "Not at all!" the tailor ejaculated. "I understood that you have the cash for the clothes that he got from me." They stared each other in the face for thirty seconds and made a simultaneous break for the door through which the mutual friend had disappeared. But he was not in sight.

A PREVAILING VICE.

Some of the Dangers of Self-Doctoring in Epidemics.

Self-doctoring is always dangerous, except for the simplest ailments. Few persons understand the significance of their symptoms; the difficulty of doing so is greatly increased by the complexity of most diseases, and the modification of treatment demanded by individual temperament and hereditary tendencies. Even if the patient knows what ails him, he is not likely to know the remedy, the size and frequency of the dose, and the proper regulation of the diet in connection with it.

How profound is the general ignorance upon this subject is shown by the enormous consumption of quack medicines. Multitudes of people try one nostrum after another in utter blindness. If all such compounds were thrown into the sea, it would save every year millions of dollars and thousands of lives.

During the prevalence of a widespread epidemic, self-doctoring becomes peculiarly perilous. Fear is in the air, and is more contagious than small-pox itself. Under its influence men fly to drugs, either to ward off the dreaded attack, or to cure a disease which very likely exists only in the patient's excited imagination. The impaired condition of the system under this ill-advised dosing invites the very attack which the dosing was intended to avert.

The newspapers announce that a particular drug is being employed by distinguished physicians; it is extensively advertised, and a credulous public makes haste to procure it. In many such cases the drug in question is merely being experimented with cautiously by the physicians, and likely enough, when they come to compare notes with each other afterward, it is discarded altogether. It may meet one symptom of the disease, but on the whole prove to be attended with great danger.

Again, in most epidemics, there are various types of the prevailing disease. This was eminently true of the late influenza. In many cases the special seat of it was the lungs and air passage; in others, the brain; in a third class, the digestive tract. Of course the remedy needed to be adapted to the particular type. Further, it needed to be adapted to the stage of the disease. A prescription appropriate to the fever stage might be very harmful in the later stage of marked depression.

But the people took no cognizance of these fundamental facts. One of the drugs most in use was quinine—an effective remedy in its place, but a perilous one out of its place. Though its first effect is to stimulate, its later effect is greatly to depress. Nothing could be more hazardous than to administer it in the later stage of so depressing a disease as influenza. A writer in the Medical Advance believes that nearly all the more dangerous symptoms in this epidemic were due to the indiscriminate use of quinine.

A Wonder in Eyes.

The eyes of insects are immovable, and many of them seem cut into a multitude of facets, like the facets of a diamond. Each of these facets is supposed to possess the powers of a true eye; Lennepoek counted 3,181 of them in the corner of a beetle, and over 8,000 in that of a common house-fly.

SPICY PERSONALS.

GABRIELLE SAND, famous George Sand's granddaughter, is a very handsome girl, with big black eyes and a profusion of heavy black tresses.

The telephone must have a new field of usefulness accorded for it. Sir Humphrey de Trafford, near Manchester, has, perhaps, the finest kennels in England, the kennelmen's house adjoining them. From each kennel a telephone arrangement leads to the kennelmen's room, so that when any dog is noisy at night the keeper can speak to him so as to be heard without leaving his room.

Mrs. WILLIAM A. SLATER, of Norwich, dropped a smelling bottle in New London harbor while being rowed from her husband's yacht, the Sagamore. She has so many associations with that smelling bottle, which in cold cash is said to be worth only \$500, that she persuaded her husband to engage the services of Captain Thomas Scott, the professional diver. Thus far, however, the search has been unsuccessful.

The youthful King of Spain has not been out of the cradle long, but he appears to have a full appreciation of his position in life. One day recently he was served for lunch with the breast of a chicken cut into small pieces. He at once began to help himself without the aid of either spoon or fork. "Sire," said his attendant, gravely, "Kings never eat with their fingers." "THIS KING DOES," responded his Majesty, continuing his meal.

E. W. WINTER, general manager of the Omaha railway, enjoys a good story as much as any man I know, particularly if it be on himself. He tells the following tale with great gusto: "My grandmother is a dear, innocent lady, who lives up in Vermont. She was telling a visitor all about the family one day, and when my turn came she said: 'Now, there's Ernie, he's doing right well, and her voice sank impressively. 'They do say he's getting as much as a thousand dollars a year, though I don't see how he can earn all that money honestly.'"

The reigning Prince of Monaco has just had a new yacht built for himself in England. It is a vessel of 555 tons burden, fitted up with cabins to serve the purpose of laboratory and aquarium, in order that he may be able to more fully to gratify his taste for capturing all kinds of sea monsters and marine flora, and duly preserving and classifying them. Matrimony has not chilled his ardor for these pursuits, and it appears that the Princess, whose maiden name was Helene, and whose a Jewish, far from objecting to her husband's hobby, takes nearly as much interest in his investigations of the briny deep as himself.

CHAUNCEY M. DEWEY is said to be as rapid with his pen as his tongue. A correspondent relates the following: "I remember an instance when I was at his house at seven o'clock one evening. He was to deliver one of his most important addresses that evening at eight o'clock. He had not written a line of it. He talked leisurely with me as if there was not a thought on his mind. At 7:15 o'clock he went into his library; at 7:50 o'clock he was roaming over his manuscript entirely in his own writing! In ten minutes more he was wheeling through the streets to the hall, and at 8:10 he was on his feet talking, glancing at his manuscript only three times during the entire address of forty-five minutes' duration."

ART IN OTHER COUNTRIES.

THAT part of the Archaeological Museum at Constantinople reserved for the reception of sarcophagi, particularly those from Sidon, will shortly be thrown open to the public.

The National gallery of Ireland has come into possession of a priceless treasure in the form of a Rembrandt portrait. It is the likeness of a young man, and is painted in the artist's earlier manner.

FIFTEEN MILLIONS of dollars is mentioned as the value of the art treasures accumulated in Hillford House by Sir Richard Wallace, and it is rumored that all this will go, under the will, to the English Nation.

A MAGNIFICENT sword of the fifteenth century is shortly to be placed in the Louvre Museum in Paris. It is ornamented with graceful designs from the hand of the great sword-maker, Hieronymus de Pesaro, who did the work for the Borgia, the Gonzagas and the house of Este, and is thought to have belonged to Francisco de Gonzaga, who commanded the Italian army crushed by Charles VIII. in 1495.

At last a use has been found for the bugs. The Persian entomologist whose collection of insects attracted so much attention at the Paris exposition last year is preparing a landscape, the subject being a water-mill, a river and a mountain, which will be composed wholly of insects. Four hundred and fifty thousand night-flying insects will form the foreground, the remainder of the picture to be made up of 600,000 insects, composing over 8,000 species.

In order to make sure that the statues will look well where they are to stand, the committee appointed to examine the design of the sculptor Rodin for the statue of Mirabeau and that of Injalbert for the statue of Victor Hugo have requested the artists to place models of the full size on the places they are to adorn. They were ordered for the Pantheon. By doing something of this kind, the establishment on the Arc de Triomphe of a group by Falguiere which did not suit that monument was prevented.

CHRONICLE-UNION.

BRIDGEPORT, NOVEMBER 8, 1890.

Official Press.

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

Personal.

Dr. Kaebler, of Bodie, passed through town, on Thursday night, en route to Sweetwater to attend Henry Williams, who is dangerously ill.

W. P. Brandon arrived home last evening from Lake Valley.

QUITS MIXED.—The election in Bridgeport was a grand conglomeration of political inconsistencies. The greatest inconsistency was in the vote for Assemblyman, 8 Republicans having voted for the Democratic candidate, setting aside their principles and jeopardizing the interests of their party in the face of an election of a United States Senator and the re-districting of the State into Congressional, Senatorial and Assembly Districts. It is true that thirteen Democrats scratched their candidate and voted for Hunsell, a Republican, but they knew that the District was hopelessly Republican. There were but two straight Democratic tickets polled, and only eight Republican Democrats scratched Hakes, for Superior Judge, while his Republican opponent, Virden, was scratched by Republicans. One Republican ticket had every name from Markham down, scratched and "no vote" after it, except for Sheriff, Cody being substituted for the Republican candidate. A large number of the tickets of both parties bore very little resemblance to their original appearance. In fact, the returns from all parts of the county show that the same independence prevailed generally—and perhaps it is well that it should be so.

THE COURT HOUSE DEAL.—The following are the officers elected: W. H. Virden, Republican, Superior Judge; M. J. Cody, Democrat, Sheriff and Tax Collector; John D. Murphy, Republican, County Clerk, Auditor and Recorder; Joseph A. Brown, Republican, Treasurer; John J. Welch, Republican, Assessor; D. M. Walters, Republican, Coroner and Public Administrator; J. G. Thompson, Republican, County Surveyor; Cornelia Richards, Republican, Superintendent of Schools; H. M. Eddy, Republican, District Attorney. Thus the Court House will have one Democratic occupant after January 5th, 1891, instead of three, as at present.

GRAND JURORS.—The following Grand Jurors have been summoned to appear on Monday next:

James Todkill, R. G. Montrose, A. S. Jer, W. H. Shumlin, W. P. Elliott, J. S. Cain, S. W. Gregory, H. S. Keudry, Wood Larson, John H. Connell, C. M. Stewart, W. H. Morgan, J. G. Thompson, Wm. Davidson, A. F. Bryant, J. F. Owen, Wilson Butler, J. F. Millner, W. P. Nay, G. H. Moyle, D. E. Jones, W. Hetherill, C. B. Donnelly, W. P. Ouket, F. Hunsell, John Sheehan and B. Peeler.

Now that the election is over, all hands may now turn to, get in the winter's wood, provisions, etc., see that the chimneys are swept, stovepipes made secure, and everything made just right for the season.

SUPERVISORS.—Henry A. Fild, of Antelope, Republican; William Calnan, of Benton, and W. H. Morgan, of Bodie—A good Republican; were elected Supervisors on Tuesday.

CHRISTMAS.—On this page will be found the double-column advertisement of Hale Bros. & Co., of Sacramento. It is a good place to purchase Christmas presents, and other goods in their line.

ACCIDENT.—Ex-Supervisor A. F. Hector, while hauling wood, on Saturday last, had his leg broken above the ankle, the seat having broken.

RECEIVED.—All the election returns have been received at the County Clerk's office and this was within two days after election.

COUNTY TREASURY.—The moneys in the County Treasury were counted on Monday and the amount was \$13,881.29.

TO CANVASS.—The Board of Supervisors will meet on Monday next to canvass the election returns.

THE AMOUNT.—The amount of taxes to be collected by Tax Collector Cody is \$23,178.11.

SPECIAL.—The Board of Supervisors will meet in special session on Monday.

THE BUCCANNERS OF OLD.—Planted the skull and cross bones, their ensign, defiantly at the masthead. Your modern pirate, not on the high seas, but upon the high reputation of standard remedies skulks under various disguises. His hole and corner traffic has never to any degree affected Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, although that standard invigorant and corrective has long been the shining mark at which the compass of every uneducated simulant, with an infusion, or extract possibly, of some medicinal with, or similar to, or possessing virility kindred to those of America's chosen family medicine. These perils specifically, while the medicinal cure, overcome malaria, dyspepsia, nervousness, kidney troubles, constipation and rheumatic ailments, not only on this, but on many continents.

ELECTION RETURNS.

The following are the returns of the election in this county:

Antelope.—Governor, Markham, R. 39; Pond, D. 23; Congress, Bowers, R. 30; Curtis, D. 23; State Senator, Walter, R. 38; Goucher, R. 28; Superior Judge, Virden, R. 40; Hakes, D. 27; Assemblyman, Hunsell, R. 44; Eldred, D. 23; Sheriff, Stewart, R. 31; Cody, D. 27; County Clerk, Murphy, R. 53; Assessor, Welch, R. 31; Connell, D. 43; Treasurer, Brown, R. 48; Tinkum, D. 23; District Attorney, Eddy, R. 40; Fitzgerald, D. 28; Public Administrator and Coroner, Walter, R. 43; Lewis, D. 24; Superintendent of Schools, Miss C. Richards, R. 37; Mrs. A. M. Hays, D. 31; Supervisors Pitts, R. 35; Carney, D. 32.

Benton.—Markham 36; Pond 16; Bowers 38; Curtis 17; Walter 38; Goucher 17; Hunsell 34; Eldred 21; Virden 32; Hakes 24; Stewart 16; Cody 41; Murphy 50; Welch 40; Connell 17; Brown 35; Tinkum 31; Eddy 37; Fitzgerald 29; Walters 36; Lewis 19; Supervisor, Shumlin 21; Calnan 24; Justices, King 43; Thoker 47; Fisher 6; Shipley 7; Constables, Edwards 35; McNamara 41; Lynch 21; McCabe 19.

Bodie East.—Markham 71; Pond 37; Virden 57; Hakes 50; Walter 76; Goucher 37; Hunsell 73; Eldred 40; Stewart 46; Cody 67; Murphy 81; Welch 83; Connell 30; Brown 80; Tinkum 33; Eddy 44; Fitzgerald 68; Richards 80; Hays 33; Walters 64; Lewis 40; Thompson 75; Radcliffe 38.

Bodie West.—Markham 63; Pond 40; Virden 38; Hakes 67; Walter 65; Goucher 40; Hunsell 63; Eldred 42; Stewart 40; Cody 65; Murphy 71; Welch 72; Connell 33; Brown 64; Tinkum 41; Eddy 26; Fitzgerald 75; Walters 47; Lewis 58; Richards 68; Hays 36.

Bridgeport.—Markham 65; Pond 25; Bidwell 6; Bowers 67; Curtis 28; Rea 67; Archer 27; Hebron 67; Gaffey 27; Beatty 70; Stanley 25; Walter 97; Goucher 27; Hunsell 74; Eldred 22; Virden 69; Hakes 27; Stewart 37; Cody 59; Murphy 80; Welch 61; Connell 35; Brown 71; Tinkum 26; Eddy 63; Fitzgerald 128; Walters 65; Lewis 21; Richards 42; Hays 64; Thompson 72; Radcliffe 21; Thos. Fales 7; Hanson 58; Peeler 37; Hughes 23; Gurney 70; Osborn 48; Crowell 25; Logan 61. For Amendment, 94; noes 2.

Clinton.—Markham 10; Pond 6; Bowers 15; Curtis 4; Rea 15; Archer 4; Hebron 15; Gaffey 4; Beatty 10; Stanley 3; Virden 12; Hakes 7; Walter 14; Goucher 5; Hunsell 16; Eldred 3; Stewart 5; Cody 14; Murphy 15; Welch 12; Connell 7; Brown 17; Tinkum 2; Eddy 14; Fitzgerald 5; Walters 16; Lewis 3; Richards 3; Hays 16; Thompson 15; Radcliffe 4.

Lundy.—Markham 30; Pond 7; Bowers 27; Curtis 10; Walter 25; Goucher 13; Virden 22; Hakes 16; Hunsell 30; Eldred 7; Stewart 20; Cody 17; Murphy 32; Welch 12; Connell 25; Brown 37; Eddy 28; Fitzgerald 9; Richards 34; Hays 3; Walters 25; Lewis 12.

Mono Mills.—Markham 9; Pond 2; Bowers 7; Curtis 4; Walter 7; Goucher 4; Hunsell 9; Eldred 2; Virden 8; Hakes 2; Stewart 8; Cody 3; Murphy 7; Welch 7; Connell 4; Brown 8; Tinkum 3; Eddy 5; Fitzgerald 6; Walters 6; Lewis 5; Richards 10; Hays 1.

Vernon.—Markham 14; Pond 15; Walter 12; Goucher 16; Hunsell 13; Eldred 16; Virden 16; Hakes 13; Stewart 13; Cody 15; Murphy 10; Welch 8; Connell 21; Brown 20; Tinkum 9; Eddy 17; Fitzgerald 12; Walters 12; Lewis 17; Richards 20; Hays 8.

A GRAND SUCCESS.—The Festival given at Bodie, on Thursday evening, for the benefit of Rev. Mr. Albion, proved a pleasant entertainment, and a financial success—\$550 being the substantial result. This should keep the wolf from the door the coming winter. The ladies deserve great credit for their good work. Those in this town were requested to return unsold tickets to Silas B. Smith and settle.

CLOSE.—Eddy's majority over Fitzgerald, for District Attorney, is eleven, which can be increased to fourteen by a recount of the Clinton vote—two for Eddy having been counted for Fitzgerald—the ballots having Eddy written thereon without Fitzgerald being erased.

THE REPUBLICANS OF MONO DID BETTER THAN WAS ANTICIPATED ON ELECTION DAY, WHEN IT WAS KNOWN THAT THE SO-CALLED LEADERS OF THE PARTY IN BODIE WERE "KNUFFING" THEIR OWN CANDIDATES, PARTICULARLY THE JUDGE AND SHERIFF.

THE CLERKS OF ELECTION GENERALLY SWORE A BLUE STREAK WHILE THEY WERE MAKING OUT THE RETURNS UNDER THE NEW ELECTION LAW. GIVE US THE AUSTRALIAN SYSTEM.

MAJORITY.—Markham's majority in Mono county—unofficial, is 161, Bowers 166, Walter, Senator, 154; Hunsell, Assembly, 179.

WE HAVE HAD SOME BOISTEROUS WEATHER THIS WEEK, WITH A SPRINKLE OF SNOW IN THE MOUNTAINS.

THERE IS NOT ANOTHER MAN IN THIS COUNTY THAT COULD HAVE RECEIVED AS GOOD A VOTE AS THAT OF FRANK HUNSELL FOR THE ASSEMBLY.

"BATTLE OF GETTYSBURG."
When in San Francisco visit the Panorama of the Battle of Gettysburg and Museum, corner Market and 10th streets, the only Panorama on exhibition in the city.

SCIENTIFIC MISCELLANY.

THERE are 4,394 telephones in use in Belgium.

FLOWING by electricity is in contemplation for a large property in Central Spain.

SEA air has been found to have a thickening effect upon the leaves of plants and trees. Moreover, plants grown in salted soil produce thicker leaves.

AT an equality of age the male is generally heavier than the female, except toward the age of twelve, when the average weight in both sexes is about the same.

OBSERVATION shows that the dust particles in the air vary enormously during the presence of mist or fog without being accompanied by any difference in the apparent density of the fog.

THE amount of water the sun raises from the earth is estimated at the enormous weight of 37,000,000,000 tons a minute; the quantity of coal required to produce a heat in any way equivalent to the sun is calculated to be 13,000,000,000,000,000 tons.

It has been lately observed that water purified as much as possible, and standing only a short time in contact with the air, showed next day a continuous decrease of conductivity, which gradually disappeared, giving place to the normal unavoidable increase. Prof. Pfeiffer concludes that this is due to micro organisms coming into the water and absorbing the conducting substances present.

The prize of forty thousand francs offered by the French Academy for some certain test of death, looking to the prevention of being burned alive, was given to a physician, who announced that on holding the hand of the supposed dead person to a strong light, if living, a scarlet tinge is seen where the fingers touch, showing that the blood continues to circulate, there being no scarlet when the subject is really dead.

This is a scientific description of what happens when you light a fire: The phosphorus on the match is raised by friction to a temperature of 190 degrees Fahrenheit, at which it ignites; it raises the temperature of the sulphur (if it is a sulphur match) to 500 degrees, when the sulphur begins to burn; the sulphur raises the heat to 800 degrees, when the wood takes up the work and produces a temperature of 1,000 degrees, at which the coal ignites.

WHEN whispering it is said that stammers rarely show any impediment in speech. On this fact a new method of treatment has been advocated, which is as follows: In the first ten days speaking is prohibited. This will allow rest to the voice, and constitutes the preliminary state of treatment. During the next ten days speaking is permissible in the whispering voice; and in the course of the next fifteen days the ordinary conversational tone may be gradually employed.

It appears from some carefully recorded data on the subject that there is required about as much energy to convert water into ice as to evaporate it into steam, for the same amount of heat is found to be absorbed, when, for example, seventeen pounds of ice are melted as in the evaporation of ten pounds of water into steam, about as much as a pound of the best coal can furnish. A liquid that will boil under a pressure of sixty pounds in the heat of a tropical sun should make as much use of a cake of ice for power purposes as could be obtained in midwinter from two-thirds its weight in coal, at least so say the experts.

LITERARY LIGHTS.

LORD TENNYSON is now in better health than he has had for years.

Mrs. CHARLOTTE M. YONGE is engaged upon what is said to be her one hundred and first book.

Mrs. MARY J. HOLMES, novelist, is studying phases of San Francisco life as material for a novel that will be her twenty-ninth. Next year she will visit St. Petersburg.

CARMEN SYLVA, Queen of Roumania, was never in Wales, but when she finishes her novel, the scene of which is laid in that principality, she will go to see whether her local color is all right.

ANDERSEN, the popular Danish author, was the son of a cobbler, and in his earlier years worked "on the bench" most industriously, doing his first literary work on scraps of paper kept beside him in the moments when he rested from his regular duties.

THORON Mr. William Waldorf Astor has thus far published but two novels, he is said to have a number of manuscripts more or less complete, which will see the light by and by. He has devoted to literary composition many of the hours that wealthy young men usually devote to social relaxation.

MR. ROBERT J. BURDETTE is an inveterate joker, and by no means confines his humorous writing to the articles prepared for publication. Some time ago he received a letter enthusiastically praising him for his verses beginning: "Out on the borders of moonshine land." He set down and wrote a letter of several pages, in which he gratefully acknowledged the praise of his correspondent, and flattered the latter's taste by saying that he always thought himself that those were pretty good verses, and after signing his name wrote the following postscript: "I didn't write those verses. They were written by my friend, James Whitcomb Riley."

The new editor of the Atlantic, Mr. Horace E. Scudder, tells a droll story of how near he once came while in London to dining with Tennyson. "I had been invited by one of the young English writers," Scudder would explain, "to meet a few persons at dinner. As I was chatting with him a few minutes before we went to table, he turned to his brother and said—as I understood him—I wonder if we are not going to have Tennyson? Of course I was gratified at the prospect of meeting the great poet. But we dined without him. And as I sat at the table it occurred to me that what my host really said to his brother was: 'I wonder if we are not going to have dinner soon?' That's the nearest I came to dining with Tennyson."

CRISP NEWSPAPER CURRENCY.

A CRISP used in a room of the Philadelphia mint, after being in wear some years, was burned the other day in pass and yielded \$6,000 worth of gold.

There are fifty different kinds of ice cream in the market, thirty-five styles in dog-collars, nineteen novelty wedding rings, six baby bibs and five shades of canary-colored hair dye.

A DEXTER (Me.) man scratched a match on a convenient pane of glass, and, to his surprise, it lighted as readily as though the glass had been sand paper. To those who have been accustomed to seeing people search for a rough surface on which to scratch a match it would be rather startling.

One of the letter carriers in Franklin, Pa., says the idea of having their mails delivered is such a novelty to some of the people along his route, that although they probably do not get a letter in a month in actual correspondence they answer newspaper advertisements and devise various other plans for the purpose of receiving something at every delivery.

By far the most expensive coffee brought to this market comes from Blue Mountain, Jamaica. The whole product of the region is small, and only a few thousand bags reach New York. It is usually bought by Delmonico at a very high figure. At the same time the Delmonico coffee does not contribute to the restaurant's reputation. Quite as good coffee is served at half a dozen less famous places.

A BELFAST (Me.) lawyer does considerable marrying, and was heard to say to a young couple whom he had just married: "Married life in the best regulated families has its troubles, and should either of you come to the conclusion that you have made a mistake don't forget to call on me and I will get you a divorce cheaper than any other lawyer in town. That balance of seventy-five cents you owe me for marrying you you can hand in at any time."

An Ohio clergyman surprised his congregation on a recent Sunday by making the following announcement: "Nearly every member of this church is either wealthy or well-to-do, although no one would think so from an inspection of the collection plates, which are burdened principally with nickels. I would remind you, brethren, that the collection plate is not an inkling-in-the-slot machine, and that a few bills would come in very handy in the work of the church."

A DIAMOND dealer in Maiden Lane, New York, was in the habit of going to Europe so often that he aroused the suspicions of the custom-house detectives; but repeated searches of his person and trunk failed to reveal smuggled goods. Then it was noted as a remarkable fact that his partner always engaged, for a trip to Europe, the same state-room which the other had occupied coming here. Investigation disclosed the fact that one partner concealed smuggled diamonds under the state-room carpet, in a hole he made in the floor; the other partner, having engaged the same room, would visit it two or three times just before the sailing of the vessel eastward, and carry off the hidden gems.

AN ingenious New Yorker with a wife who insisted upon wicker coolers with dainty head rests, and small tables with blue china, and who frequently had to get up nights for a night's groping for the match box and brought home a pot of phosphorescent paint, which he daubed on all corners, points and edges of those darling little rockers and sweet tables, decorating the match box, the bed-post, the gas bracket and door knobs, determined upon avoiding the shoals and wrecks of the midnight cruise. And now at night the room looks like the ghost scenes from "The Flying Dutchman." The phosphorescence gathers light all day and lets it loose all night.

REMINERS OF YEARS GONE BY.

In 1820 a pair of rubber shoes were seen for the first time in the United States. They were about an eighth of an inch in thickness, and in shape like the heavy shoe of a Chinaman.

Among some paper mills in the Plainwell (Mich.) paper mill, there has been found an order allowing one Stephen Stillwell to carry cloth and trimmings for a suit of clothes, from New York to Brooklyn. The order is signed by the "Superintendent," and dated "New York, October 7, 1788"—about thirty days before the British evacuated New York.

FROM Cairo by way of Germany is reported the discovery of a Gothic manuscript which contains much new light upon the Council of Ephesus in 431. It consists of a series of letters written from Ephesus by Cyril Patriarch, of Alexandria, to his agent at the Court of Theodosius II., and a report by this agent, Victor the Younger, on the result of his negotiations.

According to some one who has been looking over the records of the Academy of Sciences at Paris the use of India rubber for erasing pencil marks was first suggested in or just prior to 1759 by an academicien named Magellan, a descendant of the great navigator. It was added in the report that this substance was more satisfactory than bread crumbs, which had been the usual means up to that time.

B. DEAN, of Jonesboro, Ga., has a block from a garden gate post that was hewn out and placed in the ground in 1804. He made a visit to his sister in Baldwin County, and it was at her home that he secured the block from the aged yet serviceable post. The post was hewn out of a light wood tree, and is perfectly sound to-day. Mr. Dean says it is good for another eighty-six years and perhaps much longer.

THE Earliest Banks Established.—The Bank of France, 1808; the Bank of Genoa, 1245; the Bank of Ireland, 1783; the Bank of Scotland, 1695; the Bank of Venice, 1157; the Bank of Barcelona, 1307; the Bank of Bengal, 1800; the Bank of England, 1694; the Bank of Hamburg, 1619; the Bank of Amsterdam, 1609; the Bank of North America, 1781; the Bank of Vienna, 1783; the Bank of Berlin, 1785. Banking was carried on by the ancients in several countries centuries before the Christian Era.

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